We know nothing finer in its way in any literature than the following poem. It richly deserves a place in the memory of every

Lexington.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Slowly the mist o'er the meadow was creeping, Bright on the dewy buds glistened the sun, When from his couch, while his children were aleep-

Rose the bold rebel, and shouldered his gun. Waving her golden veil Over the silent dale, Blithe looked the morning on cottage and spire; Hushed was his parting sigh, While from his noble eye

Flashed the last sparkle of liberty's fire. On the smooth green where the fresh leaf is springing, Calmly the first-born of glory have met; Hark! the death-volley around them is ringing! Look! with their life-blood the young grass is wet!

Faint is the feeble breath. "Tell to our sons how their fathers have d'ed;" Nerveless the iron hand, Raised for its native land, Lies by the weapon that gleams at his side.

Over the hill sides the wild knell is tolling, From their far hamlets the yeomanry come; As through the storm-clouds the thunder burst rolling, Circles the beat of the mustering drum.

Fast on the soldier's path

Long have they gathered and loud shall they fall; Red glares the musket's flash, Sharp rings the rifle's crash, Blazing and clanging from thicket and wall. Gaily the plume of the horseman was dancing, Never to shadow his cold brow again; Proudly at morning the war steed was prancing,

Pale is the lip of scorn. Torn is the silken fringed red cross on high;
Many a belted breast
Low on the turf shall rest,
Ere the dark hunters the herd have passed by.

Snow girdled crags where the hourse wind is raving, Wilds where the fern by the furrow is waving. Reeled with the echoes that rode on the gale;

Far as the tempest thrills Over the darkened hills, Far as the sunshine streams over the plain, Roused by the tyrant band, Woke all the mighty land, Girded for battle from mountain to main

Shroudless and tombless they sunk to their rest!

While o'er their ashes the starry fold flying.

Wraps the proud eagle they roused from his nest
Borne on her northera pine,
Long o'er the feaming brine

Heaven keep her ever free, Floats the fair emblem her beroes have wor SPEECH

HON. JOHN A. GILMER. OF NORTH CAROLINA, On the Admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 30, 1858.

March 30, 1858.

Mr. Chairman, I have been an attentive listener to the arguments on this Lecompton question for three months. Whilst some of the speeches have been calm and considerate, I feel constrained to say that, by far, the larger number have been violent and extremely sectional, tending directly to weaken the respect, which the North and the South should have for each other, and which is easential to the safety of the Union itself. I have heard and read speeches delivered both in this House, and in the other end of this Capitol, by gentlemen from the North and from the South, the true spirit and meaning of which is disunion.

True, most, if not all, profess to love the Union and the Constitution. Their speeches are filled with expressions of high veneration for the Constitution of our fathers. They indulge in patriotic strains. Their addresses are robed in the most beautiful habiliments, overflowing with professions and assurances most imposing. The spirit of disunion is, however, the core. It is presented, and perusal and handling secured, as you would an arp, in a casket of beautiful flowers. The design is evidently to infuse the poisonous spirit of disunion—where, for it, there could be no reception, were propoer labels attached. spirit of disunion—where, for it, there could be no reception, were proper labels attached. Professions of patriotism are uttered in loud and elequent tones, for peace and harmony, whilst the evident drift is to exasperate and make wider the breach.

With pain and regret am I forced to the belief,

quent tones, for peace and harmony, whilst the evident drift is to exasperate and make wider the breach.

With pain and regret am I forced to the belief, there are gentlemen on this floor, who, while they oppose the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, do really desire the bill to pass for the sake of certain consequences, disastrous to the peace and harmony of the country, which they expect to grow out of it.

On the other hand, I fear that among other gentlemen, advocating this measure, there are some, whose regret is, that the Lecompton Constitution and the manner of securing its presentation here, were not more odious to the people of Kansas and the free tates, so that their ultimate object might be the sooner secured by a bloody conflict of Northern and outhern arms on the plains of Kansas, and, in case of a failure in this, such bitter sectional excitement, shall certainly ensue, as to produce a fusion of all political parties in the free States, combined as a purely sectional party, against a similar fusion of all parties in the free States, combined as a purely sectional party, against a similar fusion of all parties in the slave States, to which disunion is made certain in the end. These speeches I will not particularize. They have unfortunately gone forth to the country—those of the North to be read in the North, that they may know how they are somed in the South, that they may know how they are somed in the North, that they may know how they are somed and detested by the citizens of the South.

The designs and purposes of both sides, it is to be foared, are the same—to arouse, drill, and prepare for strife the minds of a great people now happy, with bright prospects for the future, and who, by their united energies, in advancing the industrial and literary interests of the whole country, are doing much more for the true happiness and prosperity of us all.

Without intending to be offensive or personal, I must be permitted to say, I envy not the man who can contemplate that terrible da

The political atmosphere again became pure and healthful; and the government was maintained and improved. And it is my honest conviction, that there is too much good rense in the people of these United States to be led away with the idea of dismaton, on account of any difficulties growing out of this question, surrounded by such peculisr circumstances. I predict they will not-unless minied and deceived. But—figuratively speaking—they will bring to the block the political heads of all who shall insist on any such remedy for such complaint.

spesking—they will bring to the block the political heads of all who shall insist on any such remedy for such complaint.

Mr. Chairman, it is not to be disguised, that our Southern people are anxious about appearances for the future. They see the free States in number and in Representation, already in the majority in both Houses of Congress, and this majority soon to be largely increased; that while the South falls into this minority, they have witnessed, for the last few years, among many people of the free States, an increasing spirit of bitter hortility to the South and her institutions. But let us like statesmen be calm, briefly trace the history of this thing, and inquire why it is. Though by the census, the actual figures show that the natural increase of population in the slave States has been equal to the natural native increase of the free States, yet the free States have excelled us in the settlement of new Territorics and raising up new States.

In the first place we of the Southern States have been, and now are, the advocates of freetrade, and many for direct taxes. We have opposed the policy of discrimination in favor of our own domestic industry in the old States, in regulating and raising revenue, and no more than enough to defray the expenses of the Government economically administered.

To this policy we have made in substance, successful opposition—thereby in a good degree cutting off much of the inducement, that would have retained the industrious and energetic population in the old States, who, in consequence, have moved to the Territories, there settled, made new and free States, and became producers instead of consumers of the earth's productions.

In the second place, a majority of Southern politicians have uniformly favored the policy of

sumers of the earth's productions.

In the second place, a majority of Southern politicians have uniformly favored the policy of inviting, alluring, persuading, and in fact hiring emigrants—not only the citizens of the States, but of the whole world, to move and settle in our Targitories. However, the second settle in our but of the whole world, to move and settle in our Territories. Homesteade, by way of pre-emptions, in the Territories, are offered to all the world. The language of the whole policy is in affastance, "come ye all the Earth, and settle in our Territories—here you can become citizens, and without waiting to be naturalized, according to the laws of the Unien, you can vote and hold office;" the result of which has been to run from the old States, clave and free) into the Territories, much of their population, and particularly that portion, though young, industrious, and worthy, who have, or take but little interest in the institutions of the South,—and besides, we find growing out of this, that hundreds of thousands of foreigners are flocking to us every year—that foreign paupers are by thousands and thousands being set upon our shores. In fact, I find from the best official statements, that the number of foreign emigrants

'slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which this can be effected so
'speedily as by prompt admission. The will of
the majority is supreme and irrestible when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. They
can make and unmake constitutions at pleasure.
It would be absurd to say that they can impose
fetters upon their own power which they cannot
afterwards remove. If they could do this, they
might tie their own hands for a hundred as well
as for ten years. These are fundamental princip
ples of American freedom, and are recognized,
believe, in some form or other, by every State
constitution; and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them,
I can perceive no objection to such a course.
This has been done emphatically in the constitution of Kansas. It declares in the bill of rights
that 'all political power is inherent in the people,
and all free governments are founded on their suthority, and instituted for their benefit, and therefore they have at all times an inalienable and infore they have at all times an inalienable and in deafeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their deafeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper.' The great State of New York is at this moment governed under a constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by the previous constitution. If, therefore, the provision changing the Kausas constitution after the year 1864, could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make a change previous to that period, this probibition would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its very first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or will not have a convention to amend their constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

"It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest

\*means for giving effect to the popular will.

"It has been solemnly adjudged, by the highest 'judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of 'the United States. Kansas is therefore, at this 'moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or 'South Carolina. Without this, the equality of 'the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and erjoyment of a Territory acquired by the common treasure of all 'the States, would be closed against the people and the property of nearly half the members of the confederacy."

And then he concludes with this very cheering doctrine for Southern men and Southern interests:

octrine for Southern men and Southern interests "Slavery can, therefore, never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly, if a majo:ity of the people desire it, as by admitting it into the Union under its present constitution."

The President points out the way in advance. He stimulates the Free-Soilers in Kansas to dislike the constitution. He requests this prompt means of getting slavery out of Kansas to be recognized in the bill of admission.

Here is the message. I submit it to the Chairman, fo the Committee, and to Southern men—suppose, that instead of having the name of James Buchanan attached to it, it had had the name of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Joshua R. Gidding at the end of it, I ask, if that name had been attached, whether it would not have locking to us every year—that foreign paupers are by thousand and thousands being act upon our shores. In fact, I find from the best official statements, that the number of foreign emigrants that came to this county from June the 1st, 1850, to December 61st, 1851, was five hundred and fifty-eight thousand—for the year 1853, three hundred and eity-eight thousand—for the year 1853, three hundred and eity-eight thousand—for the year 1854, nearly the same. The war in the East diminished the number, but I venture the prediction that between the years 1850 and 1850 there will have come to this country foreigners enough to place in each of twenty, new States more population than is now in the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks, their way mainly to the Territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks the territority of Kansas. Those foreigners finks the first foreigners who turn their attention to them. While the people of the North were stilling to dispense with and check this immense immigration among them for the people of the North were first to be generally enforced, or too severe on the honest immigr

ratio of inercase shall obtain for the next seventy-five years, the result will be fine times twenty-five the sound of the state of the

Committee with a review of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. All I have to say is this: that my views upon the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise were known long before that decision was made; and I though that the compromise was not in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. Although my opinion inclines to that of the Supreme Court, and did before the decision was made, yet, from the length of time it had been a compromise, I was disposed to look uponlit as a compromise, I was disposed to look uponlit as a compromise which had better be abided by. As in the case of two neighbors whose boundary line is in dispute—a boundary which can only be settled by the provisions of a deed, and no agreement they might make by perol would change the line fixed by the deed, any more than any agreement between two sections of the country by Congress, could be changed. But when the neighbors have catablished a line by parol agreement, staked and chopped it off, and have lived in prace, hafmony, and prosperity under it for more than thirty years, if they should come to me and ment, staked and chopped it off, and have lived in pcace, harmony, and prosperity under it for more than thirty years, if they should come to me and ask my advice, whether they should break up this old landmark—now the true line being accertained by the deed—and go back to their rights according to law, I should say, as a man, a neighbor, and as a Christian, also, that they had better let the old landmarks stand and abide by them; and by no means revive old disputes and quarrels. So with the case of this Missouri compromise. I do not believe the South is going to gain anything by its repeal, and I firmly believe that the only reward the South will ever get from its repeal will be to her injury, and anything but an advantage to her true interests.

But it is said that the only way to pacify the country is to admit no amendments to this bill; that it cannot be bettered; that in no way can it be improved; that it has got to be passed in the shape cannot be bettered; that in no way can it be improved; that it has got to be passed in the shape in which it is presented, even though a proposition should be presented, which, if carried out, would more effectually pacify and quiet the country and settle the whole question. Why, say they, it would be intervention. Now, let me detain the Committee a moment to show ridiculous that idea is. What is this thing of non-intervention? Why, is it intervention to leave the people of a Territory perfectly free and untrammeled to settle this, with all other questions, in their own way, fairly and properly, subject only to the Constitution of the United States?

Now, sir, do we consider it any intervention, in

erly, subject only to the Constitution of the United States?

Now, sir, do we consider it any intervention, in the case of a trial by jury, after the verdict is announced, to set the same aside, and grant a new trial upon affidavits which clearly prove and satisfy the judge that the verdict was obtained by fraud, by perjury, by deception, or by any malpractices? Is it any intervention for an honest and conscientious judge, after being satisfied of the facts by reliable affidavits, to say that he doubted whether the verdict had been fairly obtained, and in the exercise of the discretion which is vested in him, decide to grant a new trial, in order that justice might be done? Is that an interference with the right of trial by jury? And suppose a jury is empannelled to settle the question, and they come back to the judge, and one of the jury gets up and says the verdict is so and so, and another says it is not so, and the judge tells them, "gentlemen, you had better retire, get together again and consult, and agree upon your verdict, and, when you come in, it will be recorded"—is that any inteference? I wanted to show how ridiculous this idea is. Is that intervention? What are Green's and Pught's amendments? Let our Northern anti-slavery men, of all parties, understand that the President of the United States. what are Green's and Fught's amendments! Let our Northern anti-slavery men, of all parties, understand that the President of the United States has given a true construction to the Dred Scott decision, and you will never have any more fuss about this matter from them. The President says it means that when the people of any State see proper to get together in a legal way, to get up a convention sanctioned by law, a mere majority vote of their assembly Pres-Soil, they may form a bis office.

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minish below the Christensi constraint state of the supplies will all slow. The Halbert of the Workbury, seed all these states are stated as they wented as report to their feature. He was a state of the state of t

'and it is useless to embarrass ourselves by anticipating questions which may or may not arise."

Now, sir, these two wings are standing to-day exactly where they stood before. Tell me, if you please, why these men you are hugging to your bosom on the other side, stand with you? these men who were, and now are, rank Free-Sollers? Tell us why the Garra mendment is admitted? Which would you rather have for your bed-fellows? I tell you the difference is very much like the slave's reply when asked whether Jim and Mose were not very much alike? He said, "Yes, very much alike, indeed; and particularly Mose." [Laughter.] It is not so much, I fear, that they care about getting negroes into Kansas, or getting them out. It is not any principle of this kind. It is, I apprehend, a mere contrivance by which jobbing has been carried on in this country to keep certain men in power. In fact this whole management and shuffing reminds me of what occurred in one of our North Carolina towns some years ago. A silly fellow declared himself a candidate for town constable. The boys had a circular printed for him. It was printed on both sides like this—with Lecompton on one side, and Garxs upon the other. On one side, he addressed himself to the debtors: "Fellow citizene, vote for me, and if I am elected constable, will never force you to payment, even at any extermity." On the other side was an address to the creditors: "If you will come up and vote for me, and if I am elected constable, I will never force you to payment, even at any extermity." On the other side was an address to the creditors: "If you will come up and vote for me, and if I am elected constable, I will have your money paid, in every instance, at the drop of a hat."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. Last June.

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CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The lat of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capacious edifice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, siry lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. Those improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently between that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Church as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$900 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Urculars, and other particulars, address

H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.

Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.